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# EUROPE

The Treaty of Peace in the French National Assembly.

BISMARCK'S EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.

Thiers Declares the Republic to be the True Form of Government for France.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE TREATY.

The English Scheme for the Federation of West India Islands.

The Cunard steamship Scotta, from Liverpool May 20, via Queeustown the 21st, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

#### FRANCE.

The French Assembly and the Treaty of Peace-The Exchange of Territory Proposed by Prince Bismarck-General Chanzy and M. Thiers at Variance.

The National Assembly discussed on the 18th the Treaty of Peace with Germany. The reporter of the committee drew attention to the difference between the preliminaries of peace and the present final treaty, which postpones the evacuation of a portion of French territory until after the restoraon of order. He expressed a hope, however, that the stay of the Germans would be shortened, as the Minister of Finance had given the amittee an assurance to the effect that the first fifteen hundred millions of the indemnity would be paid in a lump, and all be obtained by a single loan. The report of the committee contained two clauses; the first proposed the ratification of the treaty, and the second the acceptance of the territorial exchange proposed by Prince Bismarck. The first clause was unanimously agreed to. General Chanzy and some other speakers objected to the exchange of territory. M. Thiers, in reply, sought to show that the Luxembourg irontler offered no military protection, and that the cession proposed in that direction in no way affected the political interests of France, whereas Bedort affords strong military advantages by closing up a passage through the Vosges. M. Thiers added:—"Belfort has acquired a much greater importance since the loss of Strasbourg. I struggled for fourteen hours to obtain Belfort, with its surrounding district; but a simple stronghoid does not suffice in the present times. We require a fortress on our frontier capable of affording support to a large army by the extent of its territory—such a place as Lyons. The new cantons added to Befort connect the Vosges with the Jura, and render Belfort one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Prince Bismarcx desires the coal districts of the Ardenaes only, in order to gain over the Alsatians and develop the industry of the Renish provinces, but France possesses elsewhere far richer mining districts, and the territorial cession in question matters little." M. Thiers reminded the Assembly of his opposition to the decarration of war, and referred to the pain it cost him to sign such a peace as that before the House. He protested against some calumnous statements respecting him, and added:—"I must now declare that I regard this treaty as an act of the greatest patrotism. Moreover, as General Chanzy has said, it is not the diplomatists but the military men of a country that make a treaty of peace. The persons engaged in the negotiations have done their duty, and I cover their labors with my responsibility." M. Thiers concluded by paying homage to the defenders of Belfort, especially mentioning the name of Colonel Donfert and quoting from a letter from that officer, in which he concurs in the opinions held by M. Thers General Ducrot and General Chaloran expressed approval of the exchange of territory on military grounds. The second clause of the report was then agreed to by 440 votes against 98, and t exchange of territory. M. Thiers, in reply, sought to show that the Luxembourg irontier

that of being favorably remembered. I shall therefore deceive no one. I shall not betray the republic. As long as I am at the head of the government the republic will be in no danger. A certain part of the Right has show itself hostile to me personally. What can I do in the matter? Is it because I will not lend myself to any combination? The Duc D— wished for the Embassy to Russia. M. M. I. wanted me to restore the official candidature in favor of one of his relations. I shall not restore it. Mon Dieu? I know why these gentlemen attack me. It is because I do not do what they and their friends ask of me. I am sorry for it. But with your help and that of the country I hope at length to restablish order, which is so essential to us, with establish order, which is so essential to us, with the republic, which is no less so. I feel a conviction that justice will be done me at lest." This lan-guage, uttered frankly and even with bonhomic, made a deep impression on the numerous republi-cans who thronged the rooms of the Prefecture.

## GERMANY.

The Semi-Official Journal on the Frankfort Trenty and the Views of the French

The conclusion of the Frankfort Treaty is accompanied by the following remarks in the semi-official,

People at Versailles complain that the conditions laid down in the preliminaries have been rendered more severe in the definite treaty. The only ground the French have for this assertion is the disappointment they experience at the preliminaries not having been modified in their favor; and yet they ought to have been prepared for this. Count Bismarck in a sitting of the Reichstag having expressly announced that the original agreement would be maintained in its integrity. The supposed grievance consists in France being obliged to pay not one-tenth of the inaminty (900,000,000,001, as originally stipulated, but three-tenths (1,500,000,000,001, before the Paris forts are evacuated by our troops. But we beheve we are right in saving that this alteration in the original agreement is perfectly justified by what has supervened in and about Paris since the drawing up of the preliminaries. After all, the amount of the indemnity remains the same, and as to pay it France must have recourse to a loan under any circumstances, it is a matter of indifference whether 500,000,000, or 1,500,000,000, are raised to pay the first instalment. The insurrection once put down, the one sum can be as easily borrowed as the other; so that the reoccupation of the forts by the Prench will not in reality be retarded by the new attangement. We can quite comprehend that the government of M. Thiers is a more responsible body than the chaque of M. Gaminetta was; that it has the happiness of France reality at heart, and that in consequence it would have preferred putting off a loan till the complete pactication of the country, when better terms might have been secured than could be so shortly after the re-establishment of anthority. But, with the public debt nearly doubled, that governmen in the present position of Prance cannot expect that the quotation of the Rente will for a long time to come exceed 60 france—that is, five per cent; and this price will be, no doubt, secure in negotiating a loan immediately after the reduction of Paris, as the Correspondance de Berlin:—
People at Versailles complain that the conditions

## ENGLAND.

The Scheme Relative to the Federation of West India Islands-The Bill in the House of Lords Passed a Second Reading-A Still

Larger Federation Hinted. In the House of Lords on the 19th uit, the bill relative to the federation of the Leeward Islands

was taken up.
The Earl of KIMSERLEY stated that this bill related to the federation of an interesting group of West India islands. By letters patent, issued in 1689, separate Legislatures were established in each of these islands, together with one general Legisla-lature but the latter met only six times, the last being in 1798. In 1816 they were divided into two

governments, in 1836 they were again united with the addition of Dominica, and in 1837 Sir W. Colebrooke tried to restore the General Legislature, but failed, owing to the agitation consequent on the abolition of slavery. The question was revived in 1866 by Sir Benjamin Pine, the Governor-in-Chief, and the then Celonial Secretary (the Duke of Buckingham) sanctioned a sche ne for the general administration of the islands, which, however, did not instituted in the subject was taken up by his noble friend (Earl Granville), and the present bill, owing to Sir S. Phoe's energy and ability, was the result. Prior to 1860 each island and two legislative house on the Brican pattern, one nominated and the other elected, but this arrangement was a very cumbrous one for small communities, and all the islands had adopted a single assembly each, which and led to great administrative improvements. The entire population of the islands was 110,000. The Antigua Legislature had unanimously approved the present scheme, but in St. Kitts thad encountered considerable opposition, six out of cight elected members of the Legislature opposing it, but at the election which had since occurred four of the six members lost their seats, a proof that their vote had not been in accordance with public opinion. In Nevis there had also been much opposition, and an address had been sent home deprecating the scheme. It was, however, a very small island, and the largest landed proprietor was a strong supporter of the project. In the whole group forty-four and an address had been sent home deprecating the scheme. It was, however, a very small island, and the largest landed proprietor was a strong supporter of the project. In the whole group forty-four and an ominated members and sixteen elected members would be according to wealth and population. The Legislature would consist of twenty members, of whom ten would be abortioned according to wealth and population. The Legislature would deal with the currency, mercantle law, criminal law, the Post Office from their long mercantile depression. Jamaica under the able administration of Sir J. P. Grant

that the West india islands were at length reviving from their long mercantile decression. Jamaica, under the able administration of Sir J. P. Grant, and under a constitution adapted to its wants, was resuming the Position to which its fertility and resources entitled it, a deficit having, during the last two years, been turned into a surplus. Antigna was considerably improving. St. Kitts was prospering. Novis was beginning to revive, and he noped that the change would soon extend to Dominica. The noole Earl concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

The Earl of Cannarvon agreed with the noble Earl that the opposition of Nevis and St. Kitts would not have justified the abandonment of this important scheme. Under the present system the choice of governors and public officers was very difficult, and good administration was almost impossible. The change would no doubt lead to economy and improved administration, but he attached more importance to the opportunity of enlarged commerce which it would ofter. He trusted that the measure was the germ of a still larger federation. (Hoar, near.) The last few years, he believed, had shown a marked improvement in the condition of these islands, particularly in those whose institutions were more directly under the influence of crown government. Nowhere had it been more marked than in Jamaica, the political and financial difficulties of which long rendered it a thorn in the side of Colonial Secretaries. Owing to the change in its constitution and to the ability and vigor of Sir John Grant, those difficulties were gradually disappearing, and a deficit had been turned into a surplus of frant, those difficulties were gradually disappearing, and a deficit had been turned into a surplus of the subsection of which he regreted, he had been sorry to observe that the latter at first gave an almost point blank relusal to the proposal that the saving accruing to the imperial government from federation should be applind to this object. The Colonial Office was obliged to threate

the True Form of Government for Prance.

The Independence Bege publishes the following from a correspondent at Versaules:

After the stormy session of Thursday M. Thiers had a reception. It was remarked that only the left centre and the whole republican centre were present. M. Thiers warmly received the Deputles who had so firmly supported him. "I thank you." Said he, "for the patriotic assistance you have given me, if am happy to see the men who represent the republic support me in the difficult task I have accepted, and which I hope soon to bring to a good end. I have declared myself for the republic. You understand that if I, so old monarchien, declare the republic to be the true form which the government of France should assume, it is not without much reflection that I have attained this conviction. I am an honest man. At the age I have reached one has but one interest—that of being favorably remem-ered. I shall therefore deceive no one. I shall not betray the republic. As long as I am at the head of the government of the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme, and noned the colonial office on the success of the scheme. on the success of the scheme, and hoped the clause relative to the steamer would not excite objection in the House of commons.

Earl Granville did not rise to defend the Treas-

rey, but would point out that the two departments had viewed the question from a different point of view. Sir B, Pine had shown great ability, and had rendered an eminent public service in bringing this scheme to a conclusion.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY explained that the steamer

The Earl of Kinderies explained that the steamer would be provided for five years at the imperial expense, as far as the saving in the expenses of heutenant governors would allow, which was likely to cover the whole expense. As to the Treasury, it might sometimes appear to offer needless opposition, but the public interest would in the long ran seriously suffer were not all schemes involving expenditure carefully considered. A common treasury was originally included in the scheme, but to this it was impossible to obtain the consent of the local Legislatures, and the remarks of the noble tord behind him (Lyveden) showed the wisdow of accepting what one could get, thus laying the foundation for future improvements. He hoped that Parliament would take the measure upon trust, for were it materially altered its success would be deteated or jeopardized.

The bill was then read a second time.

The British Public Waking Up-It Discover that a Revolution in Cuba Has Been Going

that a Revolution in Cuba Has Been Going
On.

[From the Pail Mail Gazette, May 19.]
Should there come a respite from troubles nearer home the attention of the British public may, perhaps, he tarned to the Island of Cuba, where, for the last three years, a revolution has oeen going on which has involved the sacrifice of some 30,000 lives, and the destruction of an incalculable amount of property. So little interest in this struggle is felt in England that it is almost necessary to say that the Cubans are fighting for the right of self-government and the immediate abolition of slavery, what is called the patriot government has now the control of over two thirds of the island; but the struggle between the Spanish authorities and the successar republicans is still maintained, nor does there seem to be any immediate prospect of its termination. It is true that King Amadeus, in his recent speech to the Cortes. stated that "he indurges in the flattering hope of the prompt paclication of the island of Cuba," yet there is no task of any concession to the demands of the Cubans, and without this there can be no solution of the quarrel. In a military point of view the belligerents occupy much the same relative positions as they did two years ago, but meanwhile the Cubans have been daily learning more of the art of war and the spirit of endurance, and have on their side all the advantages which spring from a thorough knowledge of the country and habituation to its trying climate. The spaniards, on the other hand, can fill afford to spare the 16,000 men they have lost in the struggle, and are feeting very sensibly the effects of financial embarrassment. Cannot something be done in the way of friendly intervention to terminate this sad state of affairs? The sale of the island to the United States has been again and again proposed, but, as the patriotic press declares, "spain has no right to sell the Suban people, and the United States has been again and again proposed, but, as the patriotic press declares will buy them. The c

List of visitors for the week ending May 20, 1871, at the office of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., Lon-

don:—
N. K. Patch, C. A. Bradoury and Charles H. Baker,
United States steamer Worcester: Charles Addams,
Captain Jennett, C. G. L. de Pothomer and wife,
Sammel Norris and Iamily, H. C. Fannestock, Captain Gadsoen, Miss Henry and W. B. Shattuck, New
York; J. W. French, Hudson, N. Y.; Philip Moro and
family, John H. Castic and J. A. Caldwell, Philadelphia; Francis Dory and J. Randolf Clay, Chicago;
W. Hooper, Cincinnati; J. M. Cox. Delaware; Mr.
and Mrs. Birdsatl, Californis; J. T. Taylor and O. P.
Thompson, United States steamer Plymouth; Colonel
Byron, Brighton; General F. E. Spinner, Miss Spinner, General and Mrs. P. O. Jones and Miss Weston,
Washington.

## THE LAST RIDE.

A Ride Around the Fortifications in the Teeth of the Enemy.

THE CHATEAU DE LA MUETTE.

Preparations for a Grand Sortie Against the Besiegers.

DOMBROWSKI DOWNHEARTED

A Herald Correspondent Wounded and Disabled.

MUTINY AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Terror in Paris and the Evidences of Dissolution.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

PARIS. May 19, 1871. "Will you come with me?" said General Dombrowski. It was a leading question. From our position in the Chaussée de la Muette, near the chateau, we could see far down the road running along inside the ramparts, which was at that very moment being

PLOUGHED UP WITH SHELLS. Here and there along the whole distance the earth could be seen flying up, with the black smoke which always marks the explosion of a shell, and the pieces could be heard whizzing in every direction. It would be a dangerous ride, but General Dombrowski looked as though he would say you are afraid, and so I answered, "Arec platsir." We started down the road at an easy trot, and the same scene of destruction and ruin presented itself to our eyes that one sees at Neuilly and the

AVENUE DE LA GRANDE ARMEE at "Issy" and wherever the biting touch of this most horrible civil war has been felt. Five days ago, when I passed down this road, the houses were all inhabited, the gardens were being planted with flowers, and children were playing in the shade of the trees, and one could never have thought that such a work of distruction could have been wrought in so short a time. Since then shells have been falling almost continually. In the quiet, shady road not a house but is riddled, nor a garden wall that is not battered down, nor a roof intact. Three-fourths of the trees have been broken off,

THEIR SPLINTERED FRAGMENTS lying in the road, which has been made almost impassable by the broken branches and other debris. Some have fallen and are lying in the deep cut of the circular railway which passes here between the street and the ramparts. And the railway itself down deep behind the walls has received hundreds of shells and it is still going on. Shells were continually flying about us, some exploding on the ramparts, some in the streets, throwing up the earth before our horses, and many passing over our heads and falling into the village of Passy. I was astonished that we were not struck by one of the many fragments that

WENT WHIZZING BY US, but General Dombrowski seemed to take it as a matter of course and I could do nothing less. Artween the Chateau de la Muette and the Point du and mounted the ramparts. I descended from my horse and contented myself by looking through the loophole between the sand bags that were placed on the top. But General Dombrowski rode along with an eyegiass, his head and shoulders exposed above the walls as a mark for the enemy. There were a few men here acting as

watching the enemy closely, who were at a distance of about three hundred yards, busily at work throw-

too well out of danger to kill or be a dozen shots extoo well out of danger to kill or be killed by this
kind of firing.

"But General," I said, "if you do not drive them
out of those trenches they will be in to the walls in
less than three days."

"I know it," he replied.

"What do you intend to do?" I asked.
"I am going to attempt
this evening.

A SORTIE

"Do you hope to succeed ?"
"No."
"Why ?"

"No."
"Wny?"
"Because my men will not go out," said he. "I intended to turn them from the Neully side by working in the earth as they are doing. But the men refuse to work outside the fortifications unless sheltered by houses."
"You have only one thing left to do then," I remarked, "that is, mount two hundred guns on the fortifications, and pour un a storm of iron hail that will render the whole Bois de Boulogne untenable."
"I have found that also impossible," he reputed, "I have one hundred and fifty guns placed in position upon the ramparts, but only eighty arthlerymen, and half of them are drunk all the time."
"You consider then
THE DEFENCE OF PARIS
hopeless?" I asked.
"I do," he said, "If the provinces do not rise to help us. That is our only hope, and it is a feeble one."
"Why, then, do you continue to head the insurrection?"
"Because I cannot honorably retira nor can I do."

"why, then, do you continue to head the insurrection?"

"Hecause I cannot honorably retire, nor can I do
it with safety even," continued he, "as I will explain to you when we have a better opportunity for
conversation than we have at present."

We continued our promenade along the ramparts
nearly to the Point du Jour, the General remarking
closely the positions of the enemy and exposing
himself in a most reckless manner. We afterwards
returned by the same road to the Chatcau de la
Muette, where the General intended
CONCERTING MEASURES
for the sortie which was to take place in the
evening.

CONCERTING MEASURES
for the sortic which was to take place in the
evening.
The château is a large, fine building, five stories
high, just in the edge of the Bois de Boniogne, from
the upper windows of which Mont Valerien may be
seen. It is surmounted with an observatory furmished with a large telescope, by the means of
which every operation of the enemy is followed minutely. It is surprising to me that the building has
not been shelled, as it is within easy range of the
guns of Valerien, and it must be known that Dombrowski's headquarters are there; and I can only
account for it by sapposing that they consider the
building too fine a one to be destroyed. At breakfast (which, by the way, was a very poor one)
GENERAL DOMBROWSKI

great inducements had been made to him and
great inducements had been made to him and
great inducements had been offered to him by the
Versailles government to sutrender either one of
the gates on that side of the city. They had offered
nim five hundred thousand francs. And when he
informed the Committee of Public Safety of the
offer they ordered him to accept it. This he did
after considerable bartering and quarrelling about
the price and the time when the money was to be
paid. Their object was to Induce the enemy to
march in a large number of troops near the walls
somewhere, under the impression that the gates
were to be betrayed into near hands, and then,
when least expecting it, to pour in a mirderous fire
upon them, throw them into confasion, charge them
with

THE FOINT OF THE BAYONET,
and thus gain a victory by which they should re-

and thus gain a victory by which they should recover the prestige lost at Issy and Vanvres. The pian was on the point of succeeding, when some of the members of the Committee of Public Safety were replaced by others—it was beginning to be known by too many. The Versatiles negotiators became suspicious, and it was thought better to operate the arrest of all those engaged in it before they should take the alarm, which was accordingly done. This, General Dombrowski explained, was one reason why he could not well resign. The Commune, knowing he had been in communication with the Versatiles government, would immediately suspect him in case he offered his resignation. His position was therefore a THE POINT OF THE BAYONET,

offered his resignation. His position was therefore a VERY DELICATE
one. He had come and offered his sword to the Commune upon pure revolutionary principles, out of a love of human liberty, and he could not abandon the cause under circumstances that might leave a stain upon his honor, although that cause might be a hopeless one. He would therefore fight on till the last, and depend upon his sword and his ingenuity to escape amid the confusion and disorder of the final "smash-up."

He had already sent his wife and children to England, to put them out of harm's way, of which fact he had informed the VERSAILLES NEGOTIATORS

when they offered a laisser passer and safe conduct

for his family. While talking an officer came in with a letter from the commander of the Porte Mailtot, in which he stated both of his horses had been killed. Could the General send him one? "Find me a good reactionist," said he to the officer, "who has some horses, and we will requisition a couple." "All right," said the officer, "I can easily do that," and immediately started off with a lightened countenance. The General, breaking off the conversation here, commenced attending to the various business which presented itself, First, there was a battallon to be sent to the Porte St. Cloud, "But." said "Colonel Mathew," we sent a battallon there yesterday." "Yes, I Know." replied the General, "but only three men of that battalion arrived there, and Captam Jossiyn is left to defend it with only sixty men, who have been there for days and are

three men of that bactation arrived more, and captain Jossiyn is left to defend it with only sixty men, who have been there for days and are BROKEN WITH FATIGUE.

He next ordered the Seventy-second battalion to be disarmed. The order was executed, and a few moments afterwards the guns of that battalion were carried into the dming room and deposited on the noor, with a great deal of noise and confusion, a cantoniere, who looked exceedingly the worse for wear, making herself particularly active in passing them in through the window.

Upon asking the General why this battalion was disarmed, he told me that the men were suspected of reactionary principles; that they had refused to quit their quarters in Passy and go to Neullly. When he cut of their rations and pay taey still remained, and it was pretty well ascertained that they expected to serve as

the cut off their rations and pay they still remained, and it was pretty well ascertained that they expected to serve as

A RALLYING POINT, for the Versailles troops when they should enter the city. Moreover, several shots had been fired upon him and his staff upon passing their quarters, and the authors had never yet been detected. He then commenced to give instructions and writting orders for the sortic, which was to be maje that evening at sundown. He was continually interrupted by despatch bearers or others, who generally brought in

News Of A VERY UNSATISFACTORY CHARACTER.
First, the solidies of one battallon were reported plundering the Convent or boarding school of Mile. St. Andra. The maratuters were ordered to be arrested and sent to Mazas, and a guard of three men were stationed at the door to prevent any further depreciations of the kind. Then the fifth company of the Sixty-third battallon had mutimed and let their position, and were at that moment on their way to Paris.

Said the General to an officer of the staff, "and bring them back. Sabre them, cut then down if they refuse to come. After them, after them, quick?" The officer was off like a shot, and seon the clatter of fron hoofs was heard down the road in chase of the fugitives. The General continued dictating his orders for the execution of the sortle. Colonel Mallot was to go out at the Porte of Autenti, with the Beigian Legion and the Eclaireurs de la Commune, to push in the direction of Markamar, destroy the works of the enemy upon that side and burn the two chalets he would find there.

Colonel Mathieu was ordered to go out at the Porte de Passy with the Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth battallons, the Detenseurs de la Republique, otherwise known as The Turcos of The Commune, to push in the direction of Markamar, destroy the works. He was lastructed that another column would advance from the side of Neully to make a diversion in his favor. He was expected to attack desperately and succeed at all hazards. This was at six o'clock. Measures were

To-day, while passing along under the ramparts in company with General Dombrowski, a shell passed within a few inches of me, and the shock produced a severe pain in my back and has DISABLED MS, and I have been unable to write to-day. All the foregoing I have, therefore, dictated to my fair amanuensis. This is the second time I have narrowly escaped death when with Dombrowski.

Evidences of the Appreaching Dissolution of the Commune-Troops Deserting and Measures to Punish and Compel-Particulars of the Explosion of the Cartridge Factory in the Champ de Mars.

PARIS, May 18, 1871. Gloom pervades the capital. The Communists are beginning to despair. The loss of Issy and Vanyres, the breaching of the ramparts at Auteuil, the presence of the government troops in the Bols de Boulogne, the heavy bombarding at this hour, the dissensions in the Commune and the defiant attitude of twenty-five of its members, the chaos at the War Office, the supremacy of the Committee of Public Safety, the terrible explosion of yesterday and its attending loss of life and ammunition, arbitrary acts from hour to hour, pillaging, the absolute lack of responsibility attaching to any one for mintary disasters—these and a thousand minor causes render it certain that

THE SOLUTION IS DRAWING NEAR. The Commune began last week by alienating many of its supporters in destroying M. Thiers' house in the Place St. George, followed by the demolition of the Column Vendome. Since then its only commendable action has been in supporting the Mayor of the Second Arrondissement in suppressing female vice in the public streets. It is curious that some of the men who at first gave the population confidence that no property would be destroyed are now in power. One after another they have ing up the earth like gophers. Very few of them could be seen, as they were completely hidden in their trenness. Occasionally one would show himself, and then there would be a dozen shots extended in rand succession. But both naries kent be stopped and insulted in many parts of the city by some drunken novice dressed up as a marine. The revolution has thus reached its darkest phase, and unless there is some sudden reaction Paris must be

AN ABOMINABLE HELL.

Last night, in front of the Café de la Paix. I saw an intoxicated tailor held back and restrained by a crowd lest he might shoot an unoffending old man who had been enjoying his freedom of speech. This is a common case. Foreigners are no longer pillaged and gutted. If you are seen lounging about in the presence of some soldiers of the Communi

"TAKE A GUN! TAKE A GUN, PARBLEU!" is the cry, and the safest way is to vacate the vicinity without loss of time. Even the adherents, military and civil, are falling off and declaring they will not serve. I was in the Place Vendome night

will not serve. I was in the Place vendome night before last, and a captain presented his resignation in doleful words; but it was tossed over to a future reference, which will never be accorded it.

OFFICERS COMPLAIN
that the Guard do not do as well as they did; whole battallons refuse to march, and only squads in thousands respond to the rappel. The following is from the Journal Officiet of this morning:— EIGHTH LEGION—All citizens from nineteen to forty, making part of the Third and Fourth battallons, who do not immediately rejoin their camp at the Casino of Repiniere will be arrested and referred to a court martial. (The punishment is that of death.) Three outside battallons are put at the disposition of the legion to execute this order.

Seen and approved. Members of Bureau Military.

seen and approved. Members of Bureau Military.

This official confession of weakness does not begin
to illustrate the general feebleness of the Commune
in military supporters. It is losing day by day, and
there is enough in Paris to discourage any citizen
soldiery.

nere is enough in Paris to discourage any citizen soldiery.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE CARTRIDGE FACTORY on the borders of the Champ de Mars is thus officially stated:—"The government of Versalies has committed a new crime—the most horrible and cowardly of all. Its agents have put fire to the cartridges in the avenue Rapp, and provoked a frightful explosion. There are more than 100 victims. Women and children at the breast have been torn into streds. Four of the guilty are in the hands of the General Safety.

Paris, 27 Floeral, an 79.

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

PARIS, 27 Floeral, an 79.

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Instead of softening the disasters in the minds of the Guards this manifesto only provokes more fear in their minds, because they are made to believe that at any moment they may be blown to atoms by traitors. I visited

trators.

I visited

Inst night, half an hour after the explosion. At the moment of the concussion I was standing in the Rue Lamartine, and the shock was very intense, windows flying open, doors moving, and large clouds of smoke rose from the vicinity of the Champ de Mars. Great crowds collected in the streets, discussing the event. "Oh, Montmartre has fired upon valerien, that is all?" "The Fort of Vanvres has been blown up?"

I crossed the Seine and drove rapidly to the old exhibition ground. But the qual was guarded by soldiers and cavalrymen, and to pass was easy enough, but not to return. "Descender! descendez?" was the command I heard a dozen times in my cars. "Toul Le Monde Travall."

I was ordered in line to pass buckets and assist in delivering the killed and wounded. Slowly going through the crowd of currassed fremen, National Guards and citizens working to extinguish the remainder of the fire, I at last got upon the ground in full view of

THE RUINED FACTORY
and the scene of terrible slaughter. Ambulances were coming and going and the terribly mutilated were being conveyed to the bospital at the Paiace of Industry, and sad, sorrow-stricken mothers and relatives were crying for their kindred. At one o'clowd calmost every corpse or portion of corpse had been removed, and the men then got to work to search among the charred and

Smoking DEBRIS.

The factory itself was a sad sight. The roof was off, windows shattered, garments hanging out of the sills, and the building was a long, irregular ruin. But few apparently had escaped death, and those only by those marvellous circumstances that always attend

GREAT HORBORS.

GREAT HORBORS.

The ground in every direction was covered with musket balls, cartridge boxes, furniture and de-posits of crushed machinery. I could not help but noting what a postetic golden sunset, what giori-

ously burnished clouds, and yet what a frightful calamity to Paris—the poor victims instantly hurried to death! Even at the very moment when the women and children were mangled in unsightly fragments

were playing upon Paris. All the barracks extending along the Champ de Mars were crushed and many of them badly shattered. Windows within the radius of a mile were broken and the tiled roofs fell in. The damage was very great, and in a measure is irreparable. A greater concussion has never been known here. A half century has passed, and no old resident of Paris recalls such an accident as this. The shock was even felt at Colombes and created great enthusiasm among the government troops, who supposed that a breach had been opened by a miline and that

was entering the city. To-day the Guards and fire-men are still working among the debris, and doubt-less many of the missing will yet be uncarthed, white a considerable number will remain undiscovered forever.

#### STORY OF A REFUGEE FROM PARIS.

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, May 27.]

A lady made application to our authorities yes-terday morning requesting information and assistance to enable her to reach friends who are supposed to be living in the settlement of Polanders, in the vicinity of Otter Tail Lake. She is apparently an educated and cultivated lady, but, like many others, is the victim of strange vicissitudes and changes of fortune. Her story contains all that is required to establish the foundation of a work of required to establish the foundation of a work of flotion, and while it bears the impress of truth it is nevertheless "passing strange." She was born, reared and educated in Poland, and some estimate can be made of the character of her early advantages when it is known that she speaks six different languages. Her father and other relatives were engaged in the Polish revolution of 1848, and they were ultimately compelled to escape from the country and suffer the confiscation of all their property by the Russian government. An uncle came to this country and settled in St. Louis, but subsequently removed to this State a year or two ago. Her lather escaped with his family, and in a few years the lady married a Polish gentleman named Palatky and settled in Paris. In the meantime her father died. At the breaking out of hostifities last summer her husband was an officer in the French army, and she never saw nim after the French troops took up their disastrous line of march toward the Rhine, and in one of the engagements around stetz he was killed. Considering a longer residence in Paris unsafe, and overcome with grief at the loss of her protector and husband, Mrs. Palatky escaped to Switzerland, where she remained until February last, when she disposed of her little property, which was readily convertible into money—realizing about \$300 therefor—and scarted for St. Louis, arriving there about two months ago. Her means were exhausted in the futile search for her relatives, she reserving only a sufficient amount to pay the passage for herself and little boy to La Crease. Arriving in this city yesterday morning without any money and unable to obtain any direct information as to the whereabouts or her friends, the poor lady was nearly distracted. Application being made at the City Hall, Jadge Howard proceeded with her to fiction, and while it pears the impress of truth it is the Capitol in hope of obtaining some information advantageous to her. Assistant Treasurer Seeger immediately addressed letters to the proper officials of otter Tail county, and a statement of the case having been made to Governor Austin, that gentleman at once tendered a sufficient amount to defray her expenses while here and send her to her countrymen in the locality mentioned.

#### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A PLASTER CAST of the Tablet of Canopus, with the trilingual version in Hieroglyphs, Greek and Demotic, has arrived at the British Museum. It has been presented by the Khedive of Egypt.

ELDER EVANS, of Mount Lebanon, anxious to remove the ignorance which prevails concerning the peculiar theology and opinions of the Shakers, is preparing to publish his autobiography and other works on Shakerism in England.

Two Bronze Himyaritic tablets from Aden, sent by Lieutenant Priedeaux, have reached London. They have been translated by the Baron de Maltzan. They record a war carried on by Hanbaz, King of Arabia, against the town of Kadurameick, and the offering of sacrifices to Athtor and other derues.

A NEW EDITION of F. T. Briffault's "The Prisoner of Ham; Authentic Details of the Captivity and Escape of Prince Louis Napoleon," has been published in London. The Spectator says that while there is a certain opportuneness about its appearance, "at all events the distinguished person has risen in the world. The 'Captive of Withelmshohe was decidedly greater than the Prisoner of Ham."

THE LONDON Atheneum is of opinion that, judging from a specimen first number of a new etymolo-

gical dictionary, by Dr. F. Ebener, called "Words, Their History and Derivation. Alphabetically Arranged," put forth by Mr. E. M. Greenway, of Battimore, that the work cannot be of great value. Dr. Ebener "identifies adder with otter, compares it with the Greek hudor and derives it from the Sanscrit und, to be wet, moist! The derivation from A .- Sax. atter, Icel. ettr, is, surely," says the Athenœum, "the true one, assuming that our early word neddre, A .- Sax. nædre, is not the original form, but a different word."

PROFESSOR FAWCETT, in his work on pauperism. thinks that this social evil can only be suppressed by the lower classes conforming to the prudential restraints enforced by Malthusianism. He speaks in condemnatory language of "a man who incurs the responsibility of causing children to be norn." It is evident that the Professor never read that admirable saure, "Ginx's Baby." If he had he would have ascertained that the class which produces paupers is profoundly ignorant of the system suggested by Rev. Mr. Malthus for preventing redundancy of population, and consequently, while deploring, as much as Professor Fawcett, the begetting of children, sternly oppose reading any-thing like celibate lives. The fact is that to suggest as a cure for pauperism the suppression of instincts from the pauper classes a degree of moral resolution which is only possible in men whose intellects are highly cultivated.

PROFESSOE GILBERTO GOVI has recently edited "Three Letters of Galileo Galilei," one of which had remained up to the present day unpublished. and which Professor Govi discovered in the archives of Mantua, among the correspondence of the Dukes of the House of Gonzaga. The first of these letters is directed to Duke Vincenzo the First and bears date the 22d of March, 1604. In it Galileo gives the Duke information respecting a Milanese quack and alchymist, Aurelio Capra, to whom the Duke had had recourse in the hope of receiving precious drugs to restore his shattered health. The second, written on the 22d of January, 1611, is addressed to the poetess Margherita Sarrocchi, who had sent her poem, entitled "Scanderbeide," to Galileo. The third letter is dated the 15th of June, 1612, and Professor Govi has been able to ascertain that it was directed to Cardinal Ferdinando Gonzaga, who, toward the end of 1612, became, on the death of his brother, Duke of Mantus.

#### THE ARIZONA MASSACRE Pencenble Indiam Murdered in Cold Blood by White Vagabonds and Indian Allies.

White Vagabonds and Indian Allies.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 24.]
A few days since advices were received of the killing of a number of Indians of both sexes at Camp Grant Reservation, Arizona Territory. These advices justified the attacking party, composed mainly of rirendiy incians, alleging that those killed, instead of being peaceably inclined, were deceiving the agents of the government, only awaiting a favorable moment to perpetrate deeds of pillage and murder. From official news since received it seems that this was but another massacre in cold blood of inofensive and peaceable indians who were living on the reservation under the protection of the government. The perpetrators of the inhuman outrage were vagabonds of different nationalities who cowardly chose a fitting time for the slaughter when no danger could befail them. It is such outrages as these, perpetrated upon inoffensive Indians, that have rendered the red man in a great measure suspicious of his pale-faced brethren. The military force in Arizona is not adequate to the proper punishment of the hostile Apaches; it is not even sufficient to protect the wards of the nation from outrage and murder. Confidence cannot be established between the government and the Indian tribes if these wrongs are suffered to go unpunished. The military authorities in Arizona should use every effort to apprehend the ringleaders engaged in the massacre, and by prompt punishment show the Indians that the government desires to protect them when they place themselves under that protection.

NEW STYLE OF RACE BOAT.-We noticed upon New Style of Race Boat.—We noticed upon the river one day this week about the oddest shaped boat that has ever appeared in these waters. It resembles a floating ladder with a chair in the centre, upon which the boatman is seated. The sides of the ladder-shaped boat are hollow, pointed at the ends and made of one-quarter inch wood. When the chair is occupied the air chambers are about on a level with the water, and it requires a good deal of skill on the part of the rider to preserve his equilibrium. The motive power consists of a long, double-bladed paddle, which is rested upon the thees said dipped alternately on both sides of the craft, it also serving as a balancing pole. The pontson attracted considerable attention by its novel appearance and swiftness. We imagine it would not live in a very near sea.—Racene (Wis.) Adopted. May 27,

## YACHTING.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

Important Monthly Meeting-Reports of Special Committees-The Prizes in the Coming Regatta-Election of Officers and Miscellaneous Business.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club had an important mouthly neeting last night at their rooms, No. 26 Court street. The attendance was very large, comprising the majority of the influential members of this aquatio ssociation. President George W. Kidd occupied the chair.

After the usual routine business nad been dis poed of the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to active membership:—Thomas Clapham, sloop Qui Vive, Rosiyn, L. I.; Heary Bishop, sloop Maggie B., Bridge-port, Conn.; James S. Dean, Brooklyn; Samuel R. Probasco, Brooklyn; Henry A. Kent, port. schooner Taralinta, Bay Ridge, L. I.; William R. Wadsworth, Brooklyn; W. J. Russell, Brooklyn; John T. Barnard, Jr., Brooklyn; Samuel H. Hall, M. D., New York; James A. Bishop, New York, and to-honorary membership, Captain J. H. Merryman, U.

The Committee on Portrait of ex-Commodore Kidd then concisely made their report by present-ing to the club the elegant oil painting of that gentleman, handsomely framed. The report was received with cheers and the committee discharged with thanks, subsequently to which the trustees were instructed to place the portrait conspicuously

on the walls of the club room.
Commodore Voorhis, Jr., as chairman of the Committee on Time Allowance, advised that the gentlemen selected to perform this important work

gentlemen selected to perform this important work had concluded their labors, and that, acting in conjunction with the New Yorq Yacut Club, they had perfected a new scale, which would undoubtedly meet the approbation of all yacutnem.

The Regatta Committee advised that they had secured the steamers Josephine and William Fletcher for regatta day, and that music had been provided for. Upon discussion it was decided that two classes of schoons, two of sloops and one of open boats should compete for the Culon and Club prizes. And, in addition thereto, the Commodore, amid much enthusiasm, notified the club that the officers proposed to give, exclusive of the regular prizes, four gold medals to club and ontside boats as a trophy of their speed, without allowance of time.

the regular prizes, four gold medals to club and outside boats as a trophy of their speed, without allowance of time.

A communication was received from the New York Yacht Chab in relation to the two prizes proposed to be given on the occasion of their annual regatts, open to all yachts belonging to American yacht clubs, hese being cups valued at \$600 and \$400 for schooners and sloops respectively.

Commodore Voorits advised that in view of the arrival of Prince Alexis of Russia. In the waters of New York he had teneered to Commodore Bennett, of the New York Yacht Club, the command of the Brooklyn fleet at the time of his reception, as a yachtman, and in reply he had received Commodore Bennett's acceptance of such, with thanks. Secretary Lee read this letter to the club. Mr. Ostrander begged that the club would thank Commodore Voorilis for his kindly consideration in the matter, as it was renewed assurance of his constant regard for their prosperity. His remarks were embodied in a resolution and unanimously passed.

President Kuid presented the clab with the hand-

unanimously passed.

Frestdent Kaid presented the clab with the handsome oil painting of his schooner yacut Alice.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of the club on Wednesday, June 14, to grange the final business of the forthcoming regatta.

The meeting then adjourned.

### YACHTING NOTES.

The schooner Sappho, Vice Commodore longlas New York Yacht Club, now lying at the foot of North Eleventh street, Brooklyn, E. D., will loon go into commission. The arrangement of her wner's stateroom has been changed, as has the frward companionway, and the windlass has been relaced by a capstan. The yacht is being thoroughy repainted, and in a few days will go on the dock

The schooner Jessie, Captain J. Van Schark, is now ready for the season. Up to yesterday sh had been on the ways at Huntington, L. I., for ome time but was then sent into the water. Her neasured length on the water line is fifty feet

The new schooner Caprice, Captain David Sars, a day or two since returned from a trial trip and was taking in more ballast in Boston harbor. She erforms exceedingly well and to the satisfaction ofter owner and bunder. The interior arrangements of the yacht are in excellent taste, her main salon being is feet in length, with two staterooms aff and one forward on either side. The measured lengthof the Caprice is 35 feet on the water line and 19 feet inches breadth of beam at the same point.

The schooner Paimer, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesat owner, will go on the dock to-day. The lengthening and partial rebuilding which she has received male her look quite another yacht, and hopes are entatined that she will prove a more formidable coapetitor than ever. Her internal fittings are of the finest nature and creditable to those who directal them. a day or two since returned from a trial trip and

pertor than ever. Her internal intings are of the inest nature and creditable to those who directal them.

The new schooner yacht Columbia, Rear Commidore Osgood, will leave Camden, where she has been fitted up, for New York on Saturday next. Her sais were sent from this city on Taesday, and will is bent to-day. Yachtmen and mautical men generally are greatly interested in this addition to the Nev York Yacht Club. She is a centre-board cockpt schooner, drawing but little water; has great bean for her length, and it is anticipated that she will prove very stiff and able to carry plenty of canvat. When she arrives there will be many to inspect helm the believe that her owner intends to cross the Alantic and enter her in the grand international yacht race in the English Channel.

The schooner Vesta, Kichard Baker, Jr., owner, keen the ways in Boston. She will soon be ready for the summer work.

The sloop Westwind, Mr. John W. Rich owner, with the ready for launching in a few days. She sait the shippard, Thirty-fourth street and Third avanue, South Brooklyn.

## THE MURDERER EACKER'S FUNERAL

A Report that He was Brought Back to Life by Doctors.

A letter to the Troy Times, dated Fonda, N. Y.,

A letter to the Troy Times, dated Fonda, N. Y., May 29, says:—

The town of Stone Arabia Hes about four miles north of Palatine Bridge, and contains some very excellent land. Whose crops have made the people rich, but as a class they are ignorant and much behind the age, and retain in many cases the brogue of Holland. In this town Charles Eacker was born forty-nine years ago, and here he desired to behuried. Among the most degraded of the "Stone Robby Dutch," as they are termed, are Eacker's kindred A week before his death they had invited the widow to bring the body there, and hence on Friday afternoon the undertaker started with hearse and coffin for the piace. The widow remained behind, intending to go up on Sabbath, when the funeral was to take place. The undertaker expected the friends would receive the remains with accent respect, but he was most to bring the body there, and hence on Friday afternoon the undertaker expected the friends would receive
the remains with decent respect, but he was most
disagreeably surprised when he reached his destination. The first place he stopped at was at the
house of John Eacker (brother of Charles), whose
wife immediately ru-hed out of the house like a
fury, and opened a volley of oaths. "By J— C—,"
she exciaimed, "you shan't bring that in here, if
you do Pil break the G— d— thing to pieces." The
woman continued in this strain till the undertaker
was satisfied that he had come to the wrong place,
and he asked John what should be done. John didn't
"care a — what he did: but he might try Lon."
"Lon," or Alonzo, is John's son, and lived at a
distance of half a mile. The undertaker came
there with the coffin, and was again greated by leminine innocence. Lon's, woman cursed and swore as
bad almost as John's, and added that "the d——d
thing would spook the house." Lon joined in with
the woman, aithough he had personally invited the
funeral, for at first it had been proposed to bury the
body at Fonda, where it would have had decent
treatment. At last it was concluded to leave the
coffin in a carpenter's shop near by, and here it remained from Friday night until the Sabbath. By
that time a grave had been dug in the family plot,
and the funeral took place in an orchard near the
carpenter's shop. Rev. Nicholas Wert, pastor of the
Lutheran church, officiated. He is a judicious man,
and when the text Eacker had selected was handed
to him he replied, "I cannot use that." This text
was, "Though I walk through the valley of the
shadow of death, I will fear no evil, &c." Mr.
Wert then proceeded with an able discourse on the
words, "If ye live according to the flesh ye shall
die," &c., a theme which, as all will perceive, is appropriate to Eacker's history. When this had been
done the coffin was placed in a wagon and conveyed
to the grave. There was a large attendance at the
orchard, a goodly portion of which attended the
bur